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New Books.

RESIST NOT EVIL. By Clarence S. Darrow. Chicago: The Hammersmark Publishing Company. Price, 75 cents.

This book of 179 pages is a very valuable contribution to the literature of the subject with which it deals. It approaches the subject of non-resistance of evil almost entirely from the point of view of the state and the practical failure of force and violence to secure in organized society the ends for which they have been employed, and for which they have been supposed to be peculiarly efficient. Mr. Darrow is particularly strong in his treatment of the "Theory of Crime and Punishment," the "Remedial Effects of Punishment," the "Cause of Crime," the "Proper Treatment of Crime," and the "Impossibility of Just Judgment." In the later chapters of the work the long experience which he has had in the practice of the law has furnished him with the knowledge which he uses with remarkable force in combating the ordinary theory of the value of punishment. He holds that just judgment is impossible, that no judge is able to determine the real guilt or innocence of his fellow man, and that no man has wisdom enough to determine the proper measure of punishment. Political crimes, which are often purely arbitrary, he shows to have been frequently the greatest of virtues and to have contributed immensely to the advancement of civilization. He pleads for non-resistance in the interests of better social and political order. One passage will make his thought sufficiently clear:

"The non-resistant pleads for a better order, one in which the law of love and mercy will be the foundation of every relationship of man with man. The present unjust system is supported by violence and force. The unjust possessions of the rich are kept in their place by soldiers, guns and policemen's clubs. If these were withdrawn, would the weak at once take the earth and all its fullness from those who for ages have ruled the world?

"No violent and forcible readjustment of this sort could come. Force is wrong both to commit and to redress evil. In the rule of force the weak must always fall. For the poor and oppressed to advocate the use of force means that they must still be the victims, for the strongest force must win. All that can help the weak is the rule of brotherhood, of love. Unless this can be proved, there is no way to destroy the injustice that is everywhere the rule of life. To make the weak strong and the strong weak could neither destroy injustice nor permanently change the wretched order of the world. A bayonet in the hand of one man is no better than in the hand of another. It is the bayonet that is evil and all its fruits are bad.

"The world must learn that violence is wrong. Individuals who understand this truth must take no part in violent acts whether to enslave or to free. The inherent coherent forces will hold society together and cause man to coöperate for his highest good. A large part of present society is purely voluntary and due to natural law. It is for force and violence and injustice that the aid of the state is called. Society should not punish. The great burden that rests upon production to support armies, courts and prisons with all their endless officers

and staggering weight should be taken from the shoulders of the poor. This of itself would so relieve industry and add to the possibilities of life that the very hazardous occupations that we call criminal would almost wholly disappear. The class from which these victims come is known to be the outcast and the poor. A small fraction of the vast sum squandered for violence and force would easily place all these dangerous persons beyond the temptations of criminal activity. Let society be the friend, not the tyrant, the brother, not the jailer, and the feeling will be returned a thousand fold. No man or no society ever induced love with clubs and guns. The emblem of the state is the soldier, the policeman, the court, the jail. It is an emblem that does not appeal to the higher sentiments of man—an emblem that, so long as it exists, will prevent true brotherhood and be a hindrance to the higher sentiments that will one day rule the world."

The last chapter on "The Right Treatment of Violence" is, all told, probably as good as anything ever written on the subject.

ORDER NO. ELEVEN. By Caroline Abbot Stanley New York: The Century Company, March, 1904, 420 pp., 8vo.

This is a remarkable book. It presents vivid pictures of scenes and events in western Missouri just before and during our Civil War. It is withal a love story, or rather two love stories with plots ingeniously blended. The interest is well sustained from beginning to end. The chief value of the book, however, lies in its evidently truthful presentation of the essential and unavoidable cruelty and wickedness of war. Its fascinating pages unconsciously demonstrate the fact that both North and South were to blame, the South in beginning the war and the North in not listening to propositions for a peaceful adjustment of the questions at issue.

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